Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 27, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1382.

A CARD.

NEXT Sunday, being first in Advent, a General Collection for the Poor will be made at the Church doors, after the Morning Service, according to the regulation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
26th November, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 31st Proximo will be Sold by EDULJEE CURSETJEE at his Auction Rooms in Medows Street, 30 Cases of highly polished British Marble, consisting of slabs of various Sizes for Flooring with, and others of large Dimensions well adapted for Tables or Tomb Stones.

Bombay, 27th November, 1816.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Thursday next the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock, will be put up at Public Sale, a few Casks of Pale Ale on account of Messrs. Starky &. Co. of London: may be tasted at the House belonging to the representatives of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee.

Bombay, 27th November, 1816.

Advertisement.

For Private Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a House No. 71 belonging to MERWANJEE HEERJEEBHOY with several out-Houses and a Compound, lately occupied with Medical Stores, situated within the Town Walls, fronting the Ramparts, & having a most eligible and pleasant View of the Ocean on the Westward, is to be sold. The ground occupied by it including the Compound, measures 105 Feet in length and 57 to 61 feet in breadth. For further particulars inquire at HORMASJEE BOMANJEES.

MERWANJEE HEERJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 27th November 1816.

Advertisement.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

BEG respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have this morning exposed for sale, a small consignment of elegant Table Clocks with Bronze Figures.

BOYCE, KEMPT and Co. beg to add, they have not seen for a length of time such, in this place.

Bombay, 27th November, 1816.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

BOMBAY TAVERN WAREHOUSE

CONIAC BRANDY at 7 Rs. per Gallon,

Hollands Gin at 5 do. do.

Jamaica Rum at 4 do. do.

A few Kegs of Herrings containing three dozen each, on Commission, at 6 Rupees a Keg.

Bombay, 27th November 1816.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late *John Hunter Esq.* of the Partnership Firm of *Hunter, Hay and Co.* having been granted by the SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT MADRAS, to *Mr. George Hay* and *Mr. William Simpson* the Executors, in India, thereby appointed, it is hereby notified that the said Executors require all persons to be [illegible] and that they desire the Debts due to [illegible] partnership to [illegible] them to close [illegible] partnership [illegible] the 30th [illegible] One thousand [illegible] and seventeen [illegible] period the present [illegible] and from that time the business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the Firm of *Hay* and *Simpson.*

Madras, 12th November, 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 20th The H. C.'s Cruizer Malabar, from Calcutta.—Ditto 21st Ship Pembroke, Captain Edward Hughes, from Calcutta.—Ditto 22d The H. C.'s Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant B. Dominiciti, from the Gulph of Cutch.—Ditto 23d Brig Santo Antonio, Captain John G. Duncan, from Calcutta and Point de Galle.—Ditto 25th The H. C.'s Cruizer Psyche, Lieutenant F. Faithful, from Malvan.—Ditto 26th Portuguese Ship Fama, Captain Antonio dos Santos Cruz, from Brazil and Goa.

PASSENGER.

Joaquim da Camera.

SAILED.—November 21st His Majesty's Ship Favorite, The Hon'ble James Ashley Maude, Captain, to England.—Ditto 23d Ship Earl of Buckinghamshire, Free Trader, Captain Robert Christian, to Liverpool.—Ditto 24th Ship Admiral Drury, Captain James Boucaut, to Tellicherry and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Major Schuyler,
Major Carpenter,
Captain Gardner,
Captain Crozier,
Miss Crozier,
Miss Brown,
Mr. Hallet,
Master Macklin,
Mr. Sebastian Carvalho.

November 25th Ship Eugenia, Captain W. E. Tyrer, to Calcutta.

PASSENGER.

Captain Sealy N. I.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta on the 28th ult. in the 30th year of his age, Captain M. B. Laing Commander of the Ship Lord Castlereagh of this Port. He fell a sacrifice to a fever, of only fourteen days duration, induced it is believed, by exposure to the sun, in an open boat from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, immediately following the ships arrival at the former anchorage. He was a zealous, active and intelligent officer, ever anxious to discharge the duties of his situation with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself, and in all the relations of life deserved and maintained the character of an upright and truly respectable man.

On the 16th of July, in the 28th year of his age, at Malacca, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, Mr. Theophilus Ferrão, late an Assistant in the Accountant General's Office.—In the humble sphere of life in which he moved he was most justly endeared to those friends, who had an opportunity of appreciating his virtues.

EUROPE DEATH.

Died, on Sunday, 26th ult. in Nelson-square, Black friars, Benjamin Thompson, Esq. formerly a Timber merchant of this town, the Translator of the German Theatre, and author of several other productions. The deceased fell a prey to his acute feelings. He was the author of a piece brought out at Drury-lane, on the 22d ultimo; called Oberon's Oath, which being received with disapprobation, affected him very much. The excess of his disappointment could not be equalled by his transports of joy, when, on the second representation, his production was honoured with universal applause. Thus plunged from one extreme to to the other, he was taken alarmingly ill on Saturday, and died the next day. He has left a wife and six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

[*Liverpool Mercury,—June* 14.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

We duly received Indents *letter, but as we are no partisan on the subject of his correspondence, and as we have already published two letters with respect thereto, we are of opinion, that it would be unfair in us to press the matter further, the more especially as very much may be advanced on the contrary side.*

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER 1816.

THE news brought from Europe, by the *Hannah* still continues to be the latest received at the presidency.

We learn, by letters from Cutch, tha the contagious disease, which has for some time prevailed, in that part of the country, has somewhat abated. At a village called Moorbee, the daily deaths are now reduced, in number, from twenty-five and thirty, to five and seven, and at Butchao a similar favorable turn has been experienced. We regret to learn, however, that the fever, at the date of our Correspondent's letter, was dreadfully destructive in the Fort of Rhadunpoor and in some towns in Scind.

The disease is stated to have made its appearance first at Kundacote, in the month of May of last year, and to have traversed from one part of the country to the other, very distinctly, leaving sad marks of it's ravages throughout the whole of its progress. At a village called Adowee, it carried off five hundred and eighty Persons in the months of January, February and March last. Two months after its effects had ceased in Wagur, it suddenly appeared in Moorbee, where it has raged ever since, and, according to the best accounts, has destroyed sixteen or seventeen hundred people. In August it shewed itself, and still continues to exist in Butchao and extended to the village of Cherci on the borders of our newly acquired districts in Cutch, where it seems to have been checked in a manner equally unaccountable as it originated.

The disease is attended by slight fever, with swellings in the glands of the groin or armpits, which, in the event of non-suppuration, produce death in general on the fourth day. One instance occurred at Moorbee of a Woman recovering after the swellings had been formed nineteen days, and was the only case of a recovery without suppuration. The disease appears to be confined to the limits of the towns, where it has broken out, without extending to the suburbs, and has never yet made its appearance in the Towns on the sea coast; its ravages being entirely confined to the interior.

His Majesty's Ship *Amphitrite,* lately built at Bombay has arrived at the Mauritius, on her way to England. The officers speak in high terms of her good qualities, and her appearance is much admired at the Island. The *Hesper* Sloop of War had been surveyed, found unfit to proceed to England, and had in consequence been dismantled and laid up at the Mauritius, her officers and crew proceeding to England by the *Alpheus, Philomel,* and *Thais.*

We have published, in one of our subsequent columns, some observations made by Mr. Vansittart, at a meeting, recently held, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the late celebrated Christian Treaty. That he considers it to have emanated from the best and purest of principles we sincerely believe, because he tells us so: With us his word is sufficient, and most rejoiced shall we be at perceiving, that the parties to that holy league act up to their pious professions.

The Emperor of Russia by giving the bible to every nation of his vast dominions, in its own language, has entitled himself to the unqualified applause of all who are equal to appreciate the blessings, which must inevitably result from so angelic an act. So conducting himself, we know of no right we have, as yet, to question the truth or sincerity of his motives in becoming a party to the treaty in question: neither are we inclined to suspect those of the Emperor of Austria, who has always been considered as a [illegible] notions, but, perhaps, [illegible] very [illegible] deserves to be [illegible] disputed from that height, which the spirit and blood of his gallant, but ill requited people enabled him to regain. He has acted towards his subjects, as we think, with the basest ingratitude, and having done so, we shall never again give credit to any declarations of his however solemnly made.

Under the head of Law Intelligence will be found the reports of two cases highly important to the commercial community.

It is with considerable regret we announce the decease of Major Haynes of the 47th Regiment, an event rendered the more distressing by the death, also, of his infant Son.

On Thursday afternoon, His Majesty's Ship Favorite, the Hon'ble Captain J. A. Maude, sailed from this harbour for England; she is to call at Trincomallee for the dispatches of his excellency the naval commander in chief. James Johnson Esq. the late naval resident Commissioner for this port, has embarked in her, and we regret to add, that in consequence of the very bad state of his health he proceeds to Europe; thus vacating his appointment of naval commissioner at Trincomallee, to which the Lords of the Admiralty had been pleased to appoint him, in testimony of their sense of his indefatigable zeal and ability in the various duties of his important office. The late master attendant in His Majesty's naval yard at this port, Hugh Stewart Esq. and his family, have also gone to England by the Favorite; the store part of that service for refitting having been ordered from home to be, for the future, established at Trincomallee; but we understand, that the victualling office will be continued at this port.

[*Bombay Courier.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have recently received a letter, from Europe, from which, amid much interesting information, I learn, that an English Gentleman had recently hired, at the moderate rent of thirty pounds a year, a chateau, with extensive grounds, in Switzerland, which, as you know, Mr. Editor, is one of the most healthy, picturesque and interesting countries in the world, and fully adequate to supply, even to those who possess a moderate income, all the *agremens* of life.

What a temptation, sir, does the appraisal of this fact present to those who are, as I am, cloyed by the *Asiatic Splendour* of Bombay.

I have, in my time, seen something of India, and when so expressing myself, I do not mean to confine my observation to the distinguished Presidency, in which I have now, to my infinite felicity, the honor to be a resident: I have occasionally visited both Madras & Calcutta, added to which, there are few places of note in the interior of the country to which my peregrinations have not extended, but all I have seen has only served to rivett those ties which bound me, before, not fragilly, to the land of my fathers.

The sole recompence for visiting India, is, in my estimation, the power of accumulating, within a few years, a respectable competence, such as may enable a gentleman to pass, not

with ostentation and parade, but with independence and comfort, the evening of his life.

The period was, in this country, when a man might live hospitably, and yet realize in twelve or fifteen years, the competence I have alluded to; but alas, tempora mutantur! Here however, I approach a delicate subject, and therefore here I shall leave you, consoled nevertheless with the certainty that while such a retreat as Switzerland exists, no man who adores independence of mind, as I do, will ever forfeit the proud feeling with which it is, at all times, accompanied, for the sake of possessing a few more thousand rupees purchased by the sacrifice of every manly sentiment. Your obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO FREEDOM.

12th November 1816.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I was pleased at your inserting the letter of *Jonas*, because, to me, at least, it served to prove, that you are impartial, and that you only give publication to the sentiments of others without declaring your own, since I think, if you had felt disposed, you might have clearly shewn, that he who attempts to prove the high antiquity of the globe, does not, therefore, of necessity, seek to overturn the account which Moses gives of the first formation of the world. To use the sentiments of a great philosopher and divine, there is nothing in the history of Moses repugnant to the opinion which is entertained, by many, relative to the great antiquity of the earth: And I am led to believe, that the most enlightened and orthodox men, of the present age, unreluctantly admit, that when Moses used the term, *day*, in his account of the creation, he did not use it as we, in common parlance, do, or intend to assert, that the Heavens and the Earth, and all the host of them, were finished in less than a week. Bishop Horsley was no unorthodox prelate, and, yet, if I mistake not, he said, that when the world was emerging from a chaotic state, it might be ages in making one revolution on its axis or day.

There is nothing, in my opinion, Mr. Editor, like, *looking the Devil in the face*. Now, Sir, I implicitly believe in christianity, and bow, with all fondness and humility, to the doctrines of its blessed Founder, and while I do so, I am not alarmed or appalled, when the proselytes of Satan, not that I so term *Investigator*, attempt to shew me, that the world is older than Moses, *as they pretend*, has made it.

If I understand the matter rightly, Moses specifies no precise time with regard to the *creation* of the world. He merely informs us, that, in the *beginning*, God created the Heaven and the Earth. He, in no place, tells you *when* he did so, and therefore, those who assign dates, to these vast and stupendous works of the Almighty, do that which the great Historian and Lawgiver himself has abstained from doing.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

W. T.

15th November 1816.

English Extracts.

ROCHESTER ELECTION.

On Wednesday morning the Mayor signified his intention of closing the Poll on the following day, Thursday, at five o'clock, thereby giving two clear days for the unpolled Voters to get up, it being fifteen days from the issuing of the Writ, and the eighth day of the Election, one Vote only having been tendered within the three last hours of the preceding day, Tuesday; but at the particular request of Sir Thomas Thompson, he postponed making it generally known, till the opening of the Hall this day, at ten o'clock, when he gave notice from the Hustings that it would be finally closed at five o'clock.

On casting up the Votes the Town Clerk stated the numbers to be—

For Sir T. B. Thompson	406
For Mr. Jas. Barnett	408

Making the Majority of Two in favour of Mr. Barnett, upon which the Mayor declared Mr. Barnett duly elected.

Mr. Barnett spoke as follows:—

SIR—I rejoice, that the Majority of *One* gave the Freemen of Rochester the opportunity of again asserting and confirming their freedom; and that the Majority of *Two* in *this* Hall, and on *this* day, has gloriously seconded the efforts and votes of the virtuous 69 of the House of Commons, and thereby, I trust, secured their independence for ever.

BROTHER CITIZENS—I feel myself exalted beyond any precedent ever given before, in the City of Rochester, but still do consider myself as your servant, and will at all times, and in all instances, consult you on every point, where the interest of the United Kingdom, your unconquered county, or your City, is in question, and, if required, will obey your instructions; considering, that the best way of representing a Free City, will be to take *their* opinion, and act upon their decision.

Gentlemen—I feel dignified by being the servant of such a free and respectable body of men as the Independent Freemen of Rochester, and will be vigilant and watchful, against all placemen and all corruption, a zealous advocate for reform, and a determined enemy to overbearing, corrupt, and profligate Ministers.

I will always be alive to every exertion you make in the cause of Independence, and my best endeavours, and every energy of my mind, shall be devoted to the interest and welfare of the Freemen; and I will study and put into action every effort to maintain your rights and privileges to the end of my existence.

I congratulate you upon this glorious triumph, and trust, if the Ministers ever presume again to vex Rochester with a single contest, that the present virtuous Majority will again convince them it will be only fruitless, unavailing, and nugatory.

Sir T. B. Thompson then came forward, and said. If I had been fairly beaten, I should have been well content. I protest against the decision of the Mayor, again and again, in closing the Poll. At the outset I pledged myself, that it should not be closed till every Freeman had polled, and I have been prevented from redeeming that pledge.

The Mayor has acted partially—

Here loud and continued hisses prevented his being distinctly heard by all persons; but he insisted, that the Hall should be cleared, being sure, that the noise and disapprobation proceeded from the non-freemen only; on silence being restored,

Mr. Larkin said—

Sir T. B. Thompson wishes the hall to be cleared of every non-freeman, I therefore request you will comply with his wishes, as every man, free or not free, is satisfied that the Mayor has acted on all points fairly, honourably, and impartially, and you ought not to stop one moment for the purpose only of seeing him insulted by a set of interested men; but before you do leave this place, I move, that the thanks of the Freemen be given to the Mayor for his upright conduct—which was seconded and carried, with the exception of a few of Sir T. B Thompson's friends—and he further requested, that, for the repose of the City, as almost every one was worn down by the exertions of so protracted a Poll, Mr. Barnett should not be chaired till Friday morning at eleven o'clock.

On hearing this, every one expressed great dissatisfaction, and determined, that he should be chaired immediately.

The ceremony took place in about an hour afterwards: a plain, but elegantly neat car, covered with blue silk and ornamented with laurel was prepared, and, he made a circuit of the three towns, attended by his friends on horseback and in carriages, and about 5,000 persons. It was a grand and imposing sight, to witness so many faces lighted up by the consciousness of having performed a sacred duty, and broken the shackles, which were endeavoured to be fastened upon them, by an infraction of their Constitutional rights. The procession closed without the least accident, and dispersed to their homes in quietness, gaiety, good humour and regularity.

Mr. Barnett will take his seat on Monday next.

Mr. B. has also a very large majority of tendered votes both by birth-right and servitude, which were not placed on the poll books. Thus independence has finally surmounted dock yard, ordnance and victualling office influence, dictation and corruption.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 29.*

EXTRACT FROM THE COURIER.

SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE CABINET—UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACK ON THE HON. J. W. WARD—THREATENED SECESSION OF MR. CANNING FROM GOVERNMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF IT.

"It is this day our painful duty to announce to the public the distressing intelligence of an unexpected explosion having already taken place in his Majesty's Government.

"The particulars of this lamented difference are said to be as follow:—Not many days since Mr. J. W. Ward dined in company with Mr. Croker, when a good deal of colloquial sparring took place on the subject of the former Gentleman's speech on the Treasury Consolidation Bill. Mr. Croker misunderstood Mr. W.'s quotation (of course designable, as his classical attainments are too well known), and charged him with selecting it for the purpose of quibbling on the name of his favourite *Turn us*, and further affecting to misunderstand the application of it, quizzed him because Mr. Vezey Fitzgerald bore no likeness to Turnus except in his presumption, Turnus always appearing clad in gold, Mr. Vezey in brass. Mr. Croker not content with this, shifted his ground, and charged Mr W. with having delivered his quotation—IIERNO *tempus erit magno cum optaverit emptum Intactum Pallanta*;—and further most indelicately and most vilely punning on the name of *Pallas*, likened Mr. W. to a *Pale-ass*.

"This however passed off with really much good humour on the part of Mr. Ward, who retaliated by a few old jokes on Jeremy Diddler, popularity with the Navy, stealing from Walter Scott; and their mutual friends enjoyed their repartees at their common expence. Next morning however, Mr. Croker presuming on his success, came up to Mr. Ward, and patted him familiarly on the shoulder, saying—"How are you Rattesley?"—Mr. Ward of course supposing Mr. C. actually took him for the legal Rat (and perhaps conscious of the exact resemblance in the particulars of their Parliamentary conduct), replied, it is said, with tears in his eyes—"This is too bad;" and walked from him with his hand across his face.

"Mr. Croker has, at the desire of Lord Castlereagh, offered any apology Mr. W. may think proper to demand, to attack and quiz any six people in this paper, but the latter is inexorable, and Mr. Canning has signified his determination of seceding unless Mr. W. declares himself satisfied. Thus the matter rests at present. All Downing-street is in a consternation and uproar, the terror of its inhabitants baffles description; clerks and underlings packing up in every direction, in confident expectation of their being turned out. Mr. Croker is very much blamed for his ill-timed levity, to say the least of it, and though some people may consider Mr. Ward's resentment as a little bordering on a captious propensity, let any man of plain sense or common honesty ask himself how he should like to be taken for Mr. Henry Rattesley.

"SECOND EDITION—A Gentleman, on *whose authority we can depend* (*not a ministerial man*), assures us he has just left Mr. Canning on the eve of his setting off for Lord Liverpool's with his resignation. Lord Binning was on his knees to dissuade him, and Mr. Sturges Bourne was dragging after him by the skirts of his coat, with one of which he was left sprawling on the floor.

"THIRD EDITION.—It was confidently stated this morning that a personal meeting had taken place, in which both Gentlemen had fallen; but we can assure our readers there is no truth in the report.

"FOURTH EDITION.—All happily arranged—Mr. Croker dismissed—Lord Dudley and Ward raised to the dignity of an Earldom, under the stile and title of the Earl of Diddle and Rat, Viscount *Turn-us*, &c. &c. Mr. Ward, now Lord *Turnus*, succeeds Mr. Croker at the Admiralty."

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 28.*

PARIS,—JUNE 23d.

You will think it singular that the Government having so great an interest in conciliating the affections of the people, should countenance such proceedings as are exhibited by the following facts:—

The Department of the Neiver is one of those in which the spirit of re-action has produced the worst effects. The Prefect, who is a *renegade*, seems to forget that he owes all his advancement and fortune to revolutionary events. In order to maintain himself in office, he suffers the emigrants to pursue the most outrageous conduct towards the purchasers of their former domains. He has already, under various pretences, contrived the confinement of several of these purchasers. Not long since the Prince de Broglie, a Member of the present Chamber of Deputies, arrived in the Department of the Nievre, and informed the purchasers of his forfeited estates, that he wished to confer with them, and to enter into some compromise respecting their sale, that is, in a word, to *patrimonialise* those acquisitions by means of a sacrifice on the part of the purchasers. The latter almost all rejected this proposal. One of them, however, was prevailed upon to confer with him by means of a common friend The Prince, affecting not to remember the object of this purchaser's visit, received him in a most imperious and repulsive manner. Business, however, was at length on the tapis. The purchaser offered one half of the present value of his property to obtain the ratification of his contracts. The Prince treated this offer with contempt, observing that the most favourable arrangement he could assent to, would be the resumption of his property, abandoning the rents due since the Revolution To this he added, that the purchaser would do well to comply, for he would soon be compelled *by law* to make a restitution of the whole. The purchaser, who was a military man, signified in his turn to the Prince that he protested before hand against this intended law, and that he would defend his fortune against any *legitimate* or violent attempt that might be made to deprive him of it.

In the department of Eure, a General Bertrand, inhabits a chateau of which he has been in possession for these last five and twenty years. The emigrant to whom it belonged before the Revolution lately presented himself at the chateau, for the purpose of signifying to the General that he must *surrender and evacuate* the premises; saying to him, I am the only rightful owner of this estate, it passed into your hands by means of a law dictated by circumstances. Circumstances are reversed. Things are now upon their old footing. Your right therefore ceases. The General made very little account of this language; upon which the emigrant still more intemperate, informed him that he would soon resume his property by the authority of *law*, and if a law to that effect did not speedily pass he would regain possession of his estate by main force. This emigrant was probably in hopes of provoking the General to the use of some seditious expressions by these outrageous menaces; but the latter being upon his guard, suppressed his indignation, and contented himself with making the following answer:—"Sir, when the law with which you threaten me makes its appearance, it will be time for me to submit to it. Till then, I will recommend you not to set your foot on my premises." But, as the General had every thing to fear from the denunciations of the emigrant, and from his connections, he set out for Paris where he arrived on the 17th instant, for the purpose of acquainting Government with this circumstance.

This department is become uninhabitable since M. de Gaville, son-in-law of the Chancellor Dambray, is entrusted with its administration. All the principal functionaries have been displaced, and succeeded by the relatives of the Prefect, and it may well be said that they administer the department together as between friends and brothers."

The following is an extract from a private letter from La Vendee:—"We daily witness admirable traits of the character of our Princes. The Duc d'Angouleme, in his last journey through the West, saw at Beaupreau some of his most faithful Vendeans. Those of the parish of Cerqueux de Chauleveier were particularly anxious to present the Prince with a field-piece, which they had succeeded in preserving from the Imperial, and afterwards from the Allied Army. His Highness received these good people with that gracious condescension and effusion of heart which are so peculiarly the attributes of his august family; and to give a testimony of his high satisfaction, he ordered them to be rewarded with a present of 20 francs, with which these faithful subjects were not a little mortified and surprized."

[*The Morning Chronicle.—June 27.*

By our letters from Paris yesterday, dated the 22d instant, we learn, that the last private accounts from Marseilles state, that a massacre of all the Francs has taken place at Constantionple.

Lord W. Bentinck is a Candidate for the Representation of the county of Nottingham, which has become vacant by the removal of Lord Newark to the House of Peers, in consequence of the death of Earl Manvers.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 26.*

THE CHRISTIAN TREATY.

At the late meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thus spoke of this Treaty:—

"If then, as I trust, we have the happiness to witness one of the great eras of the establishment of Christianity, we have abundant reason for additional gratitude, in one circumstance, in which it has differed from those which have preceded it. In the former great periods of the first promulgation of the Gospel, and the restoration of pure religion at the Reformation, the progress of truth was opposed by every effort of human policy and power. Amidst savage wars, and unrelenting persecutions, religion obtained her painful triumph. But we now behold her progress unopposed, (except by the harmless weapons of mistaken controversy,) and wherever public authority has interfered, it has been not to check, but to encourage and support it. *The Kings of the earth have indeed stood up and its Rulers have taken counsel together*, but it has not been *against the Lord, and against his Anointed*—it has not been to extinguish the light of the Gospel in the blood of its professors; but to acknowledge its authority, and extend its influence.

"You will perceive, my Lord, that I am particularly alluding to a very remarkable transaction, which has distinguished the past year; and which differed so widely from diplomatic forms, and from the principles of ordinary policy, that it is not surprising that at first it should have excited some degree of jealousy and suspicion—I mean, the Secret Treaty, concluded and signed at Paris, by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia. The confused and imperfect notions of this proceeding, which at first crept out, naturally occasioned curiosity, and even alarm, rather than confidence; but to those who had the opportunity of being acquainted with the real and genuine history of this arrangement, and of knowing the sincerity and integrity of the principles from which it originated, it afforded the gratifying, and hitherto unprecedented spectacle, of a union of Christian Sovereigns, differing in their respective modes of religious persuasion, but agreeing in a public recognition of the Divine authority of the Gospel, and binding themselves, by a solemn compact, to adopt its precepts as the rules of their policy and conduct. I feel it my duty to add, that though legal and constitutional difficulties prevented the Sovereign of this country from acceding in form to this Treaty, yet this government was confidentially acquainted with every stage of the proceeding, and fully concurred in its principles and spirit. It was not, however, till the return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburgh that it received the fullest elucidation. When we learn from the report we have heard, the zeal with which that great Sovereign entered into the concerns of the Bible Society, it becomes impossible longer to hesitate as to the real sentiments and intention of his heart, in the transaction we have been considering. In giving the Bible to every nation of his vast dominions in its own language, he fixed the real and most appropriate ratification to the Christian Treaty."

[*The Liverpool Courier,—June 12.*

In Paris, on the occasion of the Duke of BERRI's marriage, heralds were sent before the processions, to teach the people what cries they should utter. *Vive le Roi!* was, of course, pre-eminent; but the populace, in a perverse humour, affecting to obey, shouted, *Vive l'oie!* (*live the goose.*)

The elegant Gold Cup presented by the Performers of Drury-lane Theatre to Mr. KEAN, as a tribute to his unrivalled talents, was yesterday brought to the Theatre to be presented to him. It is a *chef d'œuvre*, and does infinite credit to the taste of Mr. HAMLET, the artist who prepared it. The cup is formed after the beautiful antique vase in Warwick Castle. The Bacchanalian ornaments in *alto relievo* are executed with consummate art. The inscription is short and appropriate. The names of the donors are all inscribed on the side, with an apt and deserved quotation from MASSINGER, in compliment to Mr. KEAN.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 25.*

MR. KEAN.

Yesterday Mr. Kean received from the hands of Mr. Palmer (the father of the Drury-lane stage), the magnificent *Cup* which the Committee and the Performers awarded him for his admirable performance of *Sir Giles Overreach*. The ceremony took place at two o'clock on the stage.

After reading the names of the donors, viz—

The Right Hon. Lord Byron, Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Hon. G. Lambe, S. Davies, Esq. Chandos Leigh, Esq. Messrs. Pope, Oxberry, Palmer, Dibdin, Rae, Wewitzer, Harley, Knight, Powell, Braham, Pyne, Hughes, Wyatt, G. Smith, Peake, Madame Storace, Mrs. Billington, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Mardyn, Mrs. Orger, and others of the Drury-lane corps, amounting to upwards of fifty persons.

Mr. PALMER, in presenting the *Cup* to Mr. Kean, said, it would be impossible for him, by any observation of his own, to add to the high and merited eulogium which had been unanimously expressed by his colleagues in the tribute which they offered by him to Mr. Kean's admirable talents. "But, believe me, Sir." said Mr. Palmer "you cannot feel more satisfaction in receiving this cup than I have pleasure in presenting it by the desire of the Ladies and Gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it. Permit me to wish you long life, health, and happiness to enjoy it."

Mr. KEAN returned thanks in a very handsome speech, in which he said, Gen-"tlemen, if I ever lamented the want of eloquence, I must do so on the present occasion, when I feel how incapable I am to express what I feel, or to reply to my friends in the glowing language which they have used. I can but lament my deficiency, and trust they will accept the honest dictate of my heart in the declaration, that I consider this as the proudest moment of my existence. In public favour there has been, there will be those that hold a superior rank to myself; I truly value the public approbation, but the favour I have gained in the opinion and attachment of my professional Colleagues is most flattering to the best feelings of my heart, and the recollection of it shall never be defaced from my memory. It has ever been my study to obtain their good opinion, and this token of their regard I proudly conceive to be a testimony of the success of my endeavours.

"I shall study to be brief, but I must be insensible if I did not truly appreciate the honour conferred upon me in the present tribute, and the past attentions of the father of the stage. A just and com-

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mendable prejudice exists in favour of early impressions, and a compliment is increased when it comes from a veteran (who remembers and venerates the old school), by whom the talents of Garrick, of Barry and Cibber are held in reverence, and who trod the stage along with them. The approbation of Mr. Palmer therefore comes to me with peculiar gratefulness.

"Permit me to conclude by saying, that however honourable to my feelings, I should receive this valuable mark of your commendation with diffidence, did not my heart whisper me that my professional success gratifies me the most by its affording me the means of serving those who may not be so fortunate as myself—for I trust that no one, however hostile, can say of me that I am changed by good fortune. I offer you individually my sincere thanks, assuring you that it shall always be my study to preserve your good wishes, and that the memory of this hour shall be engraven on my heart to its latest pulsation."

We need not add that this speech was received with high satisfaction, and that the *scene* was truly grateful, both to those who gave and to him who received the compliment.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 26.

MARSHAL JUNOT'S LIBRARY.—Mr. Evans, of Pallmall, has sold by auction the splendid Library of the late Marshal Junot. It consisted chiefly of works published by Didot, and printed by him and Bodoni, of Parma, upon vellum, which must have been manufactured expressly for the Marshal, at a very great expence. The following were a few of the lots.—

13 Œuvres de Crebillons, 4 vols. best edition. Printed by Didot upon vellum, with Plates by Peyton, proofs before the letters, proofs with only the artists' names, etchings, and a fourth set of the plates in colours, Paris, 1797.—Sold for 26l. 5s.

105 Oratio Dominica in 155 linguas versa et Exoticis Characteribus plerumque expresas, red morocco. Parmæ. 1806. Sold for 14l.

106 Homeri Ilias, Græce, 3 vols. A magnificent book, Parmæ 1808.

When Buonaparté assumed the Iron Crown of Italy, Bodoni undertook this edition of the Iliad, avowing that he meant to present the Emperor with the most perfect specimen of the art of printing which could be produced.—Sold for 19l. 19s.

108 Horatii Opera. Printed upon vellum by Didot, with the exquisitely beautiful original Drawings by Percier inserted, also a set of proof Plates. Paris 1799.

This and the two following articles may be considered as chef-d'œuvres, they exhibit the perfection of the art of printing upon vellum. The exquisite beauty of the vellum, and the skill of the printer, cannot be surpassed. Two copies only were printed upon vellum, and Didot states that he picked the sheets of this from both.—Sold for 140'.

190 Fables de La Fontaine, 2 vols. Printed upon vellum by Didot. A most splendid and magnificent book. Par. 1802.

Of this edition only two copies were printed upon vellum. Didot states at the commencement of the volume, that he picked every sheet from both copies. The beauty of the vellum leaves nothing to be desired by the most fastidious eye; and to render this copy more interesting, the admirable original Drawings of Percier are inserted, and a set of proof Plates.—Sold for 170l.

110 Longus Græce. A most splendid and magnificent copy upon vellum. Par 1802.

This splendid volume is unique. Didot states that he took it off upon vellum expressly for the Duke of Abrantes. The original Drawings by Prudhon, and a set of proof Plates, are inserted.—Sold for 73l. 10s.

In this sale, we looked in vain for the celebrated Bible which JUNOT seized on, and carried off from Portugal. The Government of Portugal were so anxious to redeem this great curiosity, that they offered Madame JUNOT 80,000 livres for it. But the Duchess said, that from the reverence and respect in which she held the memory of the Duke, her husband, she could not part with it for less than 150,000 livres!

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 21.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Irish Grand Jury Indictment Bill.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE intimated his intention of moving amendments on the third reading. His Lordship objected to the confining Grand Juries to receiving only *viva voce* evidence, as there was not sufficient time allowed them to get through the business, which they had to transact, and if they were not permitted to rely upon the depositions taken before the Magistrates, it was impossible they could get through the criminal business, within the period allotted to it. It would besides be very difficult to induce the lower Irish, to attend as witnesses before a Grand Jury.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN urged the importance of Grand Juries deciding upon *viva voce* evidence, and observed, that by the Bill, in order to obviate objection, a power was given to the Judges, to send the depositions in any case in which they should think fit to a Grand Jury. An arrangement was also making to withdraw from the Grand Juries, a great part of the Civil business, which at present pressed upon them, and he understood it was intended to intimate to the Judges to allow more time at the Assizes.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE was still of opinion, that the objection was not done away, as the Judges could not decide, amidst the mass of depositions before them, in what cases it would be fitting to send the depositions to the Grand Jury.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, it had become a consideration of importance to assimilate as far as possible the law of Ireland to that of England, in consequenc of which, this Bill had been framed; and in order to obviate any objection arising from the practice in Ireland, the clause was introduced, permitting, upon the application of the Grand Jury, the depositions in any case to be communicated to them by order of the Court. It was also intended to make another arrangement respecting a great part of the civil business that now occupied the attention of the Grand Juries in Ireland, and to take care, that there should be more time allowed at the Assizes.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE could not see in what way the Judges could make a distinction as to cases in which the depositions ought to be communicated to the Grand Juries, and thought the Judges of Ireland ought to have been consulted upon the subject.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, he imagined it to be nearly a matter of course, if the Grand Jury applied for the depositions in any case, for the Court to order them to be communicated.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE still thought the Judges ought to have been consulted on the measure.

The Bill passed through the Committee with a verbal amendment moved by the Marquis of Landsdown.—

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS JUNE 20.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. CURWEN called the attention of the House to the subject of the Poor Laws. It was one of the utmost importance, in his opinion, as it affected the agriculture of the country, and involved a sum of eight millions. The question was indeed a difficult one, upon which there had been many opinions: he thought a new fabric must be reared in the place of the old one, and thus to let it perish gradually. The 43d of Elizabeth gave to every man in the country an inheritance, which it would be folly to attempt to destroy. The Hon. Gentleman conceived, that the operation of the Poor Laws had debased the free character of at least three millions of people; they were burthensome on every class of persons. He reviewed the provisions of the several Statutes up to the 43d of Elizabeth, which he thought was intended to assist the helpless and aged, not meaning to embrace in its protective provisions those persons competent to labour. In eight years from the passing of that Act, the income for the Poor had augmented from 15,000*l*. to 665,000*l*. In 1760, the amount had increased to about two millions; in the next 50 years it had reached to one-eighth part of the whole rental of the kingdom. The Hon. Gentleman complained of mixing the degree of wages given to the poor with the assistance they were to receive from the Poor Laws. How such a debasing idea could have entered into the heads of men he could not conceive. He had no doubt the people of England (who were a moral and a right-judging people,) would make some sacrifice to rescue their fellow-countrymen from such a state of degradation. At the same time, no men should be relieved until he had made every exertion for the maintenance of himself and his family. If the Poor Laws had injured the lower, they had not benefited the higher orders, for they had diminished among them the spirit of active benevolence. In Ireland and Scotland that spirit was most active. The latter country had escaped the contamination of our Poor Laws. Nothing could show the mischievous effects of the Poor Laws more forcibly than the instance of a parish in Dumfriesshire, where 3,000*l*. a year having been bequeathed for the support of the poor, they were, though few in number, all paupers receiving relief; while in the next parish, where there were 2,500 poor without provision, there were only two paupers. The remedy he had to propose did not rest entirely on theory. For 30 years, all his workmen on a considerable colliery contributed 6*d*. a week towards a fund for their own relief, which had in that time, produced 20,000*l*. His remedy was to call on all classes in the community to subscribe a part of their earnings towards the establishment of a National Fund, for the maintenance of the poor. From the labouring classes he would take 4*d*. from each man who earned 10*s*. per week; from employers, 1*d*. a head for each man; and from the higher classes, 6*d*. a head; which would make a fund of 8,800,000*l*. This would provide for the poor; and by only giving it to deserving objects, it would infuse a spirit of industry and independence among the lower classes. To manage this fund, he would have a few of the labouring classes, some of their employers, and others of the Parish Officers; and with such Committee, the funds of each parish might be expected to flourish, especially when they were engaged in such a work of philanthropy. He would propose, that the money raised should be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of each County, and be vested in the Government Funds; and whenever the Funds should arise to a certain amount, then the contributions to be diminished one-half. A proportion of the pay of the Army and Navy should be kept back, to form a similar fund for them. He would also propose, that care should be taken to educate that neglected race—the bastard children, in order, that they should become useful members of society. He also proposed, that the vagrant poor should be obliged to wear badges. He concluded by moving for a Select Committee to take into consideration the present state of the Poor Laws.

The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

CASS *v.* DAVIS.

This was an argument on a special case, arising out of an action brought by the plaintiff, the underwriter on a ship, to recover from the defendant (a trustee in whose hands the money had been deposited pending litigation) the freight which that ship had carried. The short facts were—that the ship and freight being separately insured, she proceeded on her voyage, and was captured; under these circumstances she was abandoned by the owner to both classes of underwriters; but soon afterwards, being re-captured, she completed her adventure, and earned her freight by the safe delivery of the cargo. The question therefore was, whether the underwriters on the ship, or those on the freight, were entitled to that freight. Mr. RICHARDSON argued the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. LITTLEDALE for the defendant, after which the court delivered its judgment.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH was clearly of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and that the freight followed the ship which gained it: such had been the inclination of his lordship's mind for many years. The abandonment by the owner was for this purpose equivalent to a sale to the underwriter; and the abandonee, therefore, acquired, not only a property in the mere hull of the vessel, but in the price of her hire on the voyage insured.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY differed: the impression of his mind, after consideration, was, that the abandonment of the ship to the insurer was an abandonment with a virtual exception of the freight accruing; if the insurer upon the ship had a claim to more than the hull, he would, upon payment of a total loss, and the subsequent unexpected completion of the voyage, derive a considerable profit from the adventure, which none of the parties had ever contemplated: if that were to be settled in future, no owner of a ship, who, as in this case, had separately insured the ship and freight, would abandon; the ordinary circumstance of such separate insurance showed, that it was the general understanding that abandonment was exclusive of freight; and if that were not the case, it was singular, that among such numerous abandonments as must have occurred, the question had never yet been formally decided. His opinion was, therefore in favour of the defendant, and that the amount of the freight ought to be handed over to the insurer of the freight.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT concurred with the Chief Justice: the question was not new, though it now, for the first time, came regularly before the court for decision. It was an established principle that the vendee of a ship was entitled, not only to the hull, but to the freight that might be earning, and that principle governed this case, inasmuch as the abandonment was equivalent to a sale: the freight and the ship were inseparably united, and no implied exception could be ingrafted to the prejudice of the abandonee. In this opinion he was supported by learned foreign writers; and although their decisions could not govern the court, it was some satisfaction to find them accordant.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD also agreed with Lord Ellenborough: the underwriter, on payment of a total loss, stood in the situation of the owner, and was entitled to all benefits contingent upon the unexpired performance of the voyage. If no separate insurance on freight had been effected, it was clear, that the abandonee could have enforced his claim to it; and that circumstance, in this case, made no difference in the result. Upon the whole, it seemed that the freight was an incident belonging to the ship, and consequently that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.—*Judgment for the plaintiff*

[*The Times*,—*May* 9.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 28.

The Court were on the Special Paper the whole day,

DUNN V. O'KEEFE.

This was a Writ of Error from the Court of Common Pleas in order to set aside the judgment of that Court. The simple question was, whether the holder of a bill of exchange, who has presented it for acceptance, and omitted to give notice of the refusal to accept to the drawer, can, by indorsement afterwards to another person, make the drawer liable to that other person; or, in other words, whether the neglect to give notice to the drawer by the holder of a bill, of refusal to accept by the drawee, does not discharge the drawer from his liability? The Common pleas held, that the drawer was liable.

Mr. GIFFORD was heard at considerable length in support of the Writ of Error, and cited 5 Burr. 2670, 1 Term Rep. 712, and Roscoe *v.* Hardy, 12 East, 434. in illustration of his argument.

Mr. TINDAL, on the other side, was stopped by

The COURT, who, after an elaborate judgement, affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas.

[*The Chronicle*,—*June* 29.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I have read, and I hope that every Proprietor of India Stock has done the same, two letters just published, which are addressed to General Lord Harris; and which placed in a new light the transaction that led to the issue of a writ of Mandamus from the Court of King's Bench, to the Court of Directors. The Author of these letters writes with a perfect knowledge of the subject, and with such a consciousness of the accuracy of his facts, as must carry irresistible conviction to the judgment of every reader—he has not summed up his facts, but the inferences are so plain, that the most superficial understanding cannot miss them.

Considering the state of this question, as it relates to a most unwarrantable interference with the property of the East India Company, I was not a little amused last night at being told that the President of the Board of Controul, the Right Honourable George Canning, expressed himself, in his place in the House of Commons, in the following terms, in reply to a question or a notice by a Member concerning this matter, on Tuesday evening last. The substance of what Mr. Canning said was stated to be—"That the Mandamus was a by-gone transaction, and that any discussion upon its merits in the House would revive ill blood." So then, according to this precious logic, if my pocket be picked, or my goods and chattles stolen, I must consider the thing as a by-gone transaction, and not bring the thief to justice, lest it revive ill blood! What act of oppression and injustice might not with equal speciousness, and by a similar line of flimsy argument, be kept aloof from inquiry? The Board of Controul have taken by force from the treasury of the Company a large sum of money, which they direct to be paid to an individual, whose claim to one farthing of it is doubtful; and when papers to explain the transaction to the House of Commons are called for, the reply, forsooth, is that it is a by-gone matter!

Looking over the list of Directors of the Company, I observe that no fewer than seven of them are Members of Parliament, yet not one of the seven appears to have taken any step in their place towards an inquiry into this subject. Is not a Director as much bound in honour & conscience to watch over the interests of his constituents in the House of Commons as in the India House?

It is now two months or more, since the whole Court, consisting of the twenty four Directors, published a manly and powerful protest, against the proceeding of the Government in the case of the Mandamus; that protest closes as follows:—

"Because, as this is the first case in which an appeal has been made by the Court of Directors, from the dicision of the Board of Commissioners, to the King in Council, it is impossible for the Court to pass over in silence the proceeding which took place on this occasion, namely, that out of fifteen members of the Privy Council, who sat as Judges on the appeal, and of whom thirteen were of his Majesty's Administration, six were Members of that very Board against which the appeal was made: and with every possible respect for that tribunal, the Court must be permitted to express an opinion, resulting from the first principles of justice, and familiar to every mind in this country, that it was incongruous for those who were parties in the cause, to sit as judges on it."

Mr. Editor, I assert that if no new lights had been thrown upon the subject, this Protest furnishes sufficient ground for a Parliamentary investigation; but since the publication of this Protest, the letters to Lord Harris, already alluded to, have made their appearance: and as a Proprietor of India Stock, whose property and rights are affected by the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in this transaction, I consider myself entitled to call upon those Directors who are Members of Parliament to show the same manly spirit on behalf of their constituents, in their place in the House of Commons, which did them so much honour in the Court Room of Leadenhall street. I am Sir &c.

A PROPRIETOR OF INDIA STOCK.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 28 1816.

No. 430.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

The public have been surprised, but agreeably so, with the news of the Princess Mary's approaching marriage to the Duke of Gloucester. This is as it should be. We are not infected, thank Heaven, with family curiosity; neither do we believe one-thousandth part of what we ever hear about families and their proceedings, whatever inclination we may have to think ill of those who tattle about them. But Royal Families, from certain obvious causes, are liable to be less harmonious than others; & it is gratifying to see the members of them coming closer together. Nations will not be zealous of meetings like these:—they will easily forgive such conspiracies to obtain power,—and had all the Princesses been married at once, nobody would get up to vote that the family, as was said of the Crown's influence, had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished.

We might here be getting upon delicate ground

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if we did not restrain ourselves; but the fact is, we are great advocates of weddings on all sides, and do not like the idea of unmarried Princesses, any more than that of nuns or vestal virgins. Of all the crusades imaginable, we think that one in favour of such ladies would be the wisest as well as most gallant; and after Sir Sydney Smith had settled the faculties of the Barbary pirates, we should like to see him muster up a throng of the finest unmarried cavaliers to be found,—all the bachelor Bruces and Sir Robert Wilsons,—and proceed to throw open the nunneries throughout Spain and Portugal. In private life, among Protestant countries celibacy may be a matter of choice,—nay, in some instances, if it's motive is properly appreciated, it may even supersede the most received notions of happiness with a sense of dignity and disinterestedness, the tranquillity of which it shall not be in the power of any thing sublunary to disturb. But persons of Royal Rank have hardly a choice in any thing: their enjoyments and self-denials are, in general, equal matters of compulsion; and a Princess is a political nun, with whom the possibility of being released from her trammels is scarcely a set off to the want of religious enthusiasm.

The most objectionable thing in these Royal connexions,—and of late years it has been lamentably obvious,—is that they have too great a tendency to deteriorate the stock. It is well understood, we believe, in natural history, that this is the case with regard to less lordly animals than man; and at whatever distance we may be, from those animals, yet it cannot be denied that we have many things with them in common,—such as teeth, eyes, and senses;—that we are animals, in short, as they are;—that ladies catch cold as well as their horses, and the kind and vivacious among us owe their delightfulness to pretty much the same thing as the birds and the greyhounds. Till Buonaparte's marriage with Marie Louise, the old royal houses of Europe had done nothing but interchange marriages with each other exclusively; and for the sake of "legitimacy," they now threaten to do it again. One dotage, they think, is to prop up another. Buonaparte has already been unmarried, as far as could be contrived; though the *Sir Anthony Absolutes* of Europe could not push the principle further and unfather him. The semi-legitimate little Napoleon seems to flourish, with an obstinate good health, among the Archdukes and Archduchesses; and probably in his face and in theirs, according to all that we have heard, the reader might see a curious contrast in proof of our theory. We do not mean to deny that there are advantages in keeping Royal Families clear of other connections, but the principle may be carried to excess, and we think that the Buonapartes, Beauharnois, and Bernadottes, would have done a great deal of good in this respect if in no other. The Royal Families of Europe, generally speaking, are notoriously plain. The English is the best looking, and certainly contain some fine specimens of round animal flourishing, though its faces are not exactly what Titian would have selected. Thus, with the help of good complexions, they are counted handsome when young. But the Austrian aspect is plain, and so is the Prussian. The Emperor Alexander, though with his tallness and goodnatured look, his rank had its due effect among the blessers of sweet faces, has, to say the truth, a very scythian cut of countenance. It is the Tartar face dulcified. But the Spanish and Portuguese Families! We are not accustomed to criticise personal peculiarities of any sort; nor should we be as explicit on the present subject as we are, if we thought that King Ferdinand or his brother of Portugal* were likely to startle themselves with our paragraphs;—but Royal aspects, at certain times of the world, are of more critical importance than those of actors and actresses; and it is impossible not to be struck with the absolute, and we may say, the apologitical impotence of the faces, just alluded to. King John's of Portugal is that of a round and staring helplessness, with a look as if it would be unhappy, had it thought enough. King Ferdinand's exhibits a premature dotage;—we have seen it engraved in one print by the side of his father's and it looks like the old King's, youthfulized without youth,—the very same antique nose and chin, prominent under-teeth, and weak smirking mouth. A Spanish gentleman, well able to judge of faces & of minds, has confirmed the accuracy of this discription to us. Now it is but justice to read in such countenances better excuse for mean & foolish conduct than any which Lord Castlereagh's speeches can supply; but then it is impossible to reflect with comfort on the jurisdiction their owners would exercise in these "legitimate" times; & it happens curiously enough, that these two Families have carried the wheel-within-wheel principle of Royal marriages further than any other.

We object then, it will be said, to the very union which we set out with expressing our pleasure at?—Not so. Our first feeling is, that two deserving persons are going to be happier than they were before; & with regard to the rest, we may sum up our arguments pro and con, much as *Touchstone* did when he settled the merits of a country life. In respect to choice, it is a good marriage; but in respect that there was but one sort of choice in it, it is naught. In respect that the family come closer together by it, we like it very well; but in respect that they are not further divided, it is not to be lauded. Lastly, to change the position of our antithesis, in respect that it is Royal, it pleaseth us not; but in that it is unroyal, and mixed up with blood patrician, we commend it exceedingly.—The Duke of Gloucester, by the mother's side, is descended from the Walpole family, and is the greatgrandson of Sir Robert, the celebrated politician; so that this branch of the Family, as somebody has observed, "unites Kings and Ministers in one common line." The Duke exhibits this union in his face; for while it resembles the rest of the Royal Family in some respects, it is more like his Mother, as far as we can judge from Sir Joshua's picture of her. (In this portrait, by which her Royal Highness appears to have been a beautiful woman, she is represented with expressive countenance, looking intently upwards,—probably in allusion to her aspiring disposition.) His Highness has another singularity in his fortunes as a British Prince having been born at Rome, where his father went some years after the marriage.

But what makes the people look with particular satisfaction at any thing that seems calculated to add to his comforts, is the proofs he has always given in his political conduct of manly and liberal opinion. He has been a steady and warm advocate of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, has manifested a proper feeling for the Irish nation, and is to be found on parliamentary record in a number of generous protests against the inconsistent or unprincipled measures of men in power, particularly the infamous attack on Copenhagen.

Of the Lady, owing to the reserved manner in which Princesses live in this country, and indeed in most, little is known; but we believe, as the Princess Elizabeth is mentioned above the rest for her taste, and the late Princess Amelia for her filial affection, the Princess Mary has had the character of that obliging and social turn of mind, which fits her well for her approaching state. A piece of self-love induced us to think well of her the other day, when, according to the papers, she wept at the Princess Charlotte's marriage; for we remember that we did the same at a wedding in our boyhood,—a happy and tear-shedding time of life. It was a singular, vague sensation of delicious grief, which we never yet troubled our selves to define. Perhaps moments like these involve a feeling of the regretful and the awful at a change about to take place in a friend's life, and, as it were, in the face of heaven, and a consciousness at the same time that the friend is going to be happy, and that other changes, more awful, may be steps to happiness still greater. We certainly recollect pitying the lady as well as ourselves at a very lachrymose rate, and without in the least knowing why, though at the same time we supposed she was in an enviable situation. The Princess Mary perhaps felt for her own approaching change as well as another's, and has wisely taken the advice given by a young poet on a similar occasion:—

> Cease, fair Aurelia, cease to mourn,
> Lament not Hannah's happy state;
> You may be happy in your turn,
> And seize the treasure you regret.
> With love united Hymen stands,
> And softly whispers to your charms,
> "Meet but your lover in my bands,
> You'll find your sister in his arms."*

[*The Examiner*,—*June* 9.

* The Prince, Don Juan of Brazil has just succeeded to the throne, by the death of his Mother.

THE ROUND TABLE.

No. 41. Sunday June 9, 1816.

Lord Shaftesbury somewhere remarks, that a great many people pass for very good-natured persons, for no other reason than because they care about nobody but themselves; and consequently, as nothing annoys them but what touches their own interest, they never irritate themselves unnecessarily about what does not concern them, and seem to be made of the very milk of human kindness.

Good-nature, or what is often considered as such, is the most selfish of all the virtues: it is nine times out of ten mere indolence of disposition. A good-natured man is, generally speaking, one who does not like to be put out of his way; and as long as he can help it, that is, till the provocation comes home to himself, he will not. He does not create fictitious uneasiness out of the distresses of others; he does not fret and fume, and make himself uncomfortable about things he cannot mend, and that no way concern him, even if he could but then there is no one who is more apt to be disconcerted by what puts him to any personal inconvenience, however trifling; who is more tenacious of his selfish indulgences, however unreasonable; or who resents more violently any interruption of his ease and comforts, the very trouble he is put to in resenting it being felt as an aggravation of the injury. A person of this character feels no emotions of anger or detestation, if you tell him of the devastation of a province, or the massacre of the inhabitants of a town, or the enslaving of a people; but if his dinner is spoiled by a lump of soot falling down the chimney, he is thrown into the utmost confusion, and can hardly recover a decent command of his temper for the whole day. He thinks nothing can go amiss, so long as he is at his ease, though a pain in his little finger makes him so peevish and quarrelsome, that nobody can come near him. Knavery and injustice in the abstract are things, that by no means ruffle his temper or alter the serenity of his countenance, unless he is to be the sufferer by them; nor is he ever betrayed into a passion in answering a sophism, if he does not think it immediately directed against his own interest.

On the contrary, we sometimes meet with persons who regularly heat themselves in an argument, and get out of humour on every occasion, and make themselves obnoxious to a whole company about nothing. This is not because they are ill-tempered, but because they are in earnest. Good-nature is a hypocrite: it tries to pass off its love of its own ease and indifference to every thing else for a particular softness and mildness of disposition. All people get in a passion and lose their temper, if you offer to strike them or cheat them of their money, that is, if you interfere with that which they are really interested in. Tread on the heel of one of these good-natured persons, who do not care if the whole world is in flames, and see how he will bear it. If the truth were known, the most disagreeable people are the most amiable. They are the only persons who feel an interest in what does not concern them. They have as much regard for others as they have for themselves. They have as many vexations and causes of complaint as there are in the world. They are general righters of wrongs and redressers of grievances. They not only are annoyed by what they can help, by an act of inhumanity done in the next street, or in a neighbouring country by their own countrymen, they not only do not claim any share in the glory, & hate it the more, the more brilliant the success,—but a piece of injustice done three thousand years ago touches them to the quick. When a Pole feels the pike of a Russian at his throat, he has a sense of the insult and the injury; and the persons we are speaking of, feel the same sort of sensation, with another added to it, when they hear a good-natured man like Lord Castlereagh declare in a British House of Commons, that the Poles are to be treated like Poles. They have an unfortunate attachment to a set of abstract phrases, such as *liberty*, *truth*, *justice*, *humanity*, *honour*, which are continually abused by knaves, and misunderstood by fools, and they can hardly contain themselves for spleen. They have something to keep them in perpetual hot-water. No sooner is one question set at rest than another rises up to perplex them. There is the African Question, the Catholic Question, the Treaty of Paris, the Convention of Paris, the Income Tax, the Alien Bill.—They wear themselves to the bone in the affairs of other people, to whom they can do no manner of service, to the neglect of their own business and pleasure. They teaze themselves to death about the morality of the Turks, or the politics of the French. There are certain words that afflict their ears, and things that lacerate their souls, and remain a plague-spot there forever after. They have a fellow feeling with all that has been done, said, or thought in the world. They have an interest in all science and in all art. They hate a lie as much as a wrong, for truth is the foundation of all justice. Truth is the first thing in their thoughts, then mankind, then their country, last themselves. They love excellence, and bow to fame, which is the shadow of it. Above all, they are anxious to see justice done to the dead, as the best encouragement to the living, and the lasting inheritance of future generations. They do not like to see a great principle undermined, or the fall of a great man. They would sooner forgive a blow in the face than a wanton attack on acknowledged reputation. The contempt in which the French hold Shakspeare is a serious evil to them; nor do they think the matter mended, when they hear an Englishman, who would be thought a profound one, say, that Voltaire was a man without wit. They are vexed to see genius playing at Tom Fool, and honesty turned bawd. It gives them a cutting sensation to see Mr. Southey, poet laureat; Mr. Wordsworth, an exciseman; and Mr. Coleridge, nothing. In short, they have a passion for truth; they feel the same attachment to the idea of what is right, that a knave does to his interest, or that a good-natured man does to his ease; and they have as many sources of uneasiness as there are actual or supposed deviations from this standard in the sum of things, or as there is a possibility of folly and mischief in the world.

Principle is a passion for truth; an incorrigible attachment to a general proposition. Good-nature is humanity that costs nothing. No good-natured man was ever a martyr to a cause, in religion or politics. He has no idea of striving against the stream. He may become a good courtier and a loyal subject; and it is hard if he does not, for he has nothing to do in that case but to consult his ease, interest, and outward appearances. The Vicar of Bray was a good-natured man. What a pity he was but a vicar! A good-natured man is utterly unfit for any situation or office in life that requires integrity, fortitude, or generosity,—any sacrifice, except of opinion, or any exertion, but to please. A good-natured man will debauch his friend's mistress, if he has an opportunity, and betray his friend, sooner than share disgrace or danger with him. He will not forego the smallest gratification to save the whole world. He makes his own convenience the standard of right and wrong. He avoids the feeling of pain in himself, and shuts his eyes to the sufferings of others. He will put a malefactor or an innocent person (no matter which) to the rack, and only laugh at the uncouthness of his gestures, or wonder that he is so unmannerly as to cry out. There is no villainy to which he will not lend a helping hand with great coolness and cordiality, for he sees only the pleasant and profitable side of things. He will assent to a falsehood with a leer of complacency, and applaud any atrocity that comes recommended in the garb of authority. He will betray his country to please a Minister, and sign the death-warrant of thousands of wretches, rather than forfeit the congenial smile, the well-known squeeze of the hand. The shrieks of death, the torture of mangled limbs, the last groans of despair, are things that shock his smooth humanity too much ever to make an impression on it: his good-nature sympathises only with the smile, the bow, the gracious salutation, the fawning answer: vice loses its sting and corruption its poison, in the oily gentleness of his disposition. He will not hear of any thing wrong in Church or State. He will defend every abuse by which any thing is to be got, every dirty job, every act of every Minister. In an extreme case, a very good-natured man indeed may try to hang twelve honester men than himself to rise at the Bar, and forge the seal of the realm to continue his colleagues a week longer in office. He is a slave to the will of others, a coward to their prejudices, a tool of their vices. A good-natured man is no more fit to be trusted in public affairs, than a coward or a woman is to lead an army. Spleen is the soul of patriotism and of public good. Lord Castlereagh is a good-natured man, Lord Eldon is a good-natured man, Charles Fox was a good-natured man. The last instance is the most decisive—The definition of a true patriot is *a good hater*.

A king, who is a good-natured man, is in a fair way of being a great tyrant. A king ought to feel concern for all to whom his power extends: but a good-natured man cares only about himself. If he has a good appetite, eats and sleeps well, nothing in the universe besides can disturb him. The destruction of the lives or liberties of his subjects will not stop him in the least of his caprices, but will concoct well with his bile, and "good digestion wait on appetite and health on both." He will send out his mandate to kill and destroy with the same indifference or satisfaction that he performs any natural function of his body. The consequences are placed beyond the reach of his imagination, or would not affect him if they were not, for he is a *fool*, and *good natured*. A good-natured man hates more than any one else whatever thwarts his will, or contradicts his prejudices; and if he has the power to prevent it, depend upon it, he will use it without remorse and without control.*

There is a lower species of this character which is what is usually understood by a *well-meaning man*. A well-meaning man is one who often does a great deal of mischief without any kind of malice. He means no one any harm, if it is not for his interest. He is not a knave, nor perfectly honest. He does not easily resign a good place. Mr. Vansittart is a well-meaning man.

The Irish are a good-natured people: they have many virtues, but their virtues are those of the heart, not of the head. In their passions and affections they are sincere, but they are hypocrites in understanding. If they once begin to calculate the consequences, self-interest prevails. An Irishman who trusts to his principles and a Scotchman who yields to his impulses are equally dangerous.—The Irish have wit, genius, eloquence, imagination, affections: but they want coherence of understanding, and consequently have no standard of thought or action. Their strength of mind does not keep pace with the warmth of their feelings or the quickness of their conceptions. Their animal spirits run away with them: their reason is a jade. There is something crude, indigested, rash, and discordant in almost all that they do or say. They have no system, no abstract ideas. They are "every thing by starts and nothing long." They are a wild people. They hate whatever imposes a law on their understandings, or a yoke on their wills. To betray the principles they are most bound by their own professions and the expectations of others to maintain, is with them a reclamation of their original rights, and to fly in the face of their benefactors and friends, an assertion of their natural freedom of will. They want consistency and good faith. They unite fierceness with levity. In the midst of their headlong impulses, they have an under-current of selfishness and cunning, which in the end gets the better of them. Their feelings, when no longer excited by novelty or opposition, grow cold and stagnant. Their blood, if not heated by passion, turns to poison. They have a rancour in their hatred of any object they have abandoned, proportioned to the attachment they have professed to it. Their zeal, turned against itself, is furious. The late Mr. Burke was an instance of an Irish patriot & philosopher. He abused metaphysics, because he could make nothing out of them, & turned his back upon liberty, when he found he could get nothing more by her.—See to the same purpose the winding up of the character of *Judy* in Miss Edgeworth's *Castle Rack-rent*.

* Henry VIII. was a good-natured monarch. He cut off his wives' heads with as little ceremony as if they had been eels.—This character ought, as Mr. Cobbett says, to be hooted off the stage, as a disgrace to woman nature. Shakspeare represented kings as they were in his time.

* Collins's first production, published in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*.

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